NOTE XVII.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE DYNASTID GENUS DICHODONTUS, BURM.

DESCRIBED BY

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1. *Dichodontus hexagonus*, n. sp. ♂.

Judging from the description this species must be allied to *Dichodontus coronatus* Burm. [1]) from the coast of Malabar, by the shape of its prothorax which resembles more or less that of *Coelosis biloba* Fabr. in outline, but may readily be distinguished by the different punctuation.

Length 31 mm., width of the shoulders of the elytra 17 mm. — Uppersurface, tibiae and tarsi dark pitchy-brown approaching to black; undersurface, club of the antennae, palpi, coxae and femora reddish brown; the pubescence of the sternum pale ferruginous, that of the undersurface of the head, sides of prosternum, legs and abdomen dark brown-red.

The head and the rather slender, slightly curved cephalic horn coarsely and transversely sculptured, the latter strongly punctured towards the tip and nearly smooth on the hind surface; the front margin of the clypeus narrower than in *Dichodontus Croesus* Fabr. (= *clypeatus* de Haan in Mus.

1) Burmeister, *Handbuch der Entomologie.* Bd. V (1847). S. 218, n°. 1.

Lugd. Bat.), very faintly emarginate, sharply and strongly reflexed, the lateral angles not rounded off at all; the basal joint of the antennae coarsely punctured.

The prothorax is distinctly margined and has the shape of a transverse hexagon; it is widest at the middle, strongly narrowed towards the front margin, but slightly so towards the base; before the middle the sides are concave, behind the middle they are faintly convex, the front margin is distinctly trisinuate, with strongly protruding lateral angles, the base slightly bisinuate, the lateral angles obtuse (containing more than ninety degrees), not rounded off at all. The basal half of the thorax is elevated; the front margin of the elevated portion (situated between the median lateral angles) slightly protrudes and shows two pairs of small tubercles, of which the outer, more distinct pair is placed a little more backwards and separated from the inner one by an arc-shaped emargination. The prothorax is strongly sculptured but shows three smooth and very shining patches on the anterior half, one (the largest) in the middle and a small one on each side of it; moreover a nearly impunctate and very shining transverse streak is present on the middle of the elevated basal half. The scutellum is covered (except on its margins) with a reticulate sculpture.

The elytra are shining and rather short and broad, their lateral margins sharply edged; each of them shows, between the suture and the shoulder, three somewhat obliquely directed costae which are marked by two rows of ocellated punctures; the costae are flat and impunctate, the rest of the elytra is more or less regularly provided with punctures similar to those by which the costae are marked. The sutural striae are deeply impressed, and strongly crenulated on the outside.

The pygidium is delicately sculptured and densely covered with erect ferruginous hairs.

Undersurface: the middle of the prosternum, and the meso- and metasternum very densely covered with a long

and soft pubescence; the sides of the prosternum coarsely punctured and provided with erect hairs; the abdominal segments with a pro-apical row of punctures in which stiff hairs are planted, the apical segment moreover punctured and sparingly provided with erect hairs over its whole surface. The legs without distinctive characteristics.

Hab. Moeara Teweh (interior of Borneo). — Described from a single male specimen, presented to the Leyden Museum by Mr. J. Semmelink.

2. *Dichodontus grandis*, n. sp. ♀.

Length 46 mm., width of the shoulders of the elytra 23 mm. — Of a dark pitchy-brown colour approaching to black; the pubescence of the pygidium, undersurface of the body, and of the legs dark rusty red.

The head is densely covered with transverse wrinkles, and provided on the middle of the vertex with a raised tubercle; the front margin of the clypeus sharply and strongly reflexed, finely emarginate in the middle, the lateral angles subrounded. The basal joint of the antennae strongly punctured.

The prothorax is margined, and similar in shape to that of the female of *Dichodontus Croesus* Fabr.; with the exception of a large slightly elevated rounded patch just before the middle of the basal margin its whole uppersurface is covered with a sculpture which is rather similar to that of the head; on the rounded patch alluded to only a few dispersed deep punctures are present, and between this patch and the front margin of the thorax a large impression may be observed. The middle and the margins of the scutellum are smooth, the rest is covered with an irregular sculpture.

The elytra are smooth and shining and apparently impunctate, but with the aid of a lens small punctures thinly scattered over the surface are visible; an impressed sutural stria is present on each elytron.

The propygidium, pygidium and apical ventral segment are very closely covered with small, deep and partially confluent punctures. The metasternum has a smooth patch and an elevated longitudinal line on the middle. The abdominal segments are rather uniformly and shallowly punctured. The legs without particularities.

Hab. Sumatra: Kotta Zuydewijn near Solok (Schagen van Leeuwen) and Soerian (Scientific Sumatra-Expedition [1]).

Leyden Museum, March 28th, 1882.

1 *Midden-Sumatra.* Dl. IV. Afd. 6 (Coleoptera). p. 44: *Dichodontus* spec.